North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851. NO. 100.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

New American Novel,

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,
Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of
Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars p month.

By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers," Price $1 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

For Sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept., 2851. 88—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

THE Baptist Psalmody, a Selection of Hyms. By Basil Manly, D. D., and B. Manly, Jr., University of Alabama. Published by the Southern Baptist Publication Society, Charleston, S. C., 1851.

Harpers' Magazine for Septemer.

Also, a few copies of the International Magazine. By Stringer & Townsend, N. Y.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, September 10th, 18501. 89—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Stricklandy The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthl. for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Life and Manners,

FROM the Autobiography of an English Opium-eater by Thomas DeQuincey. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 4, Sept. 20, 1851. 92—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and all other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *suitable premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Teols.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principie, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851. 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Undersigned, Trustees of Pleasant Hill Academy, Lenoir County, will give a salary of *Four Hundred Dollars and board*, per annum, to any Southern gentleman who can come well recommended, producing testimonials of good moral character, and of his entire qualification to prepare Students for Chapel Hill University.

Our Academy is well situated as regards health and good society, in the upper edge of Lenoir County, near White Hall, Wayne County. It is desirable that our School should commence by the 20th October, or sooner, if possible. Direct to either one of the Trustees, Jericho P. O., Wayne County, N. C.

A. W. WOOTEN,
W. PIPKIN,
C. ROUSE,
R. ROUSE,
Trustees.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—4t.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co.

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

Parasols and Umbrella

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni aPrasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by

J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fay etteville S

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

150 PIECES Rich Bonnet, Sash, Neck, Cap, and Belt Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Sept. 3. 87—

NEW LAW BOOK.

UNITED States Equity Digest, 2 vols. Price per vol. $6. Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

August 30. 86—

SPLENDID NEW GOODS

FOR THE FALL OF 1851.

THE Undersigned has just received, from New York, a part of his Fall supply of

New and Fashionable Dry Goods,

to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers, comprising the following, to wit:

Blue, Black, Brown and Green French Merinoes,
Blue, Black, Green and Mulberry Cashmeres,
Chine, Blue, and Figured Delaines,
Blue, Black, and Fancy Colored Alpaccas,
A large Lot of Calicoes and London Chintz,
Jaconet, Swiss, and Plaid Muslins,
Cotton Cambrics, and Fine Shirtings,
Figured and Changeable Silks and Satins,
Turk Satin and Brilliantines,
Changeable Poplins and Alpaccas,
Bonnet, Belt, and Taffita Ribbons,
Ladies' White and Colored Hose,
Coats' and Lea's Spool Cotton,
Irish Linen, and Linen Hand'k'fs.
Black and Fancy Silk Neck, and Pocket Hand'k'fs,
Jenny Lind and Grass Shirts,
Suspenders—Whale Bone,
12-4 Bleached Sheeting and Ticking,
White and Red Flannels,
Furniture and Apron Checks,
Black and Colored Tweeds Cloth.
Coburg and Kentucky Jeans,
Jenny Lind Cassimeres,
Plaid and Point Blankets,
Silk Fringes of all Colors,
Black and Colored Silk Laces,
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves,
Fancy Buttons, and Velvet Trimmings,
Paper Cambrick, and Holland Muslin Collars and Capes,
Thread Laces, Insertings and Edgings,
Rich additional Supplies, of all the attractive Styles and newest Fashions to be found in the Northern Markets, daily expected; together with a complete assortment of Hats, Shoes, and Bonnets.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Sept. 13, 1851. 90—

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Fall and Winter Goods, 1851.

Just Received,

FRENCH worked Collars, at 30 cts. and upwards,
Lace Capes, Thread Edging and Inserting,
Jbin Edging and Inserting, Lisle Edging and Laces onet and Swiss Inserting and Edgings,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs,
Black Silk Lace for Trimming.

ALSO,

Plain French Merinoes, various colors,
Printed Cashmere and English Merinoes,
Plain and Printed Muslin De Lane,
Dotted Swiss Muslin and Cambric Dimity,
Neck, Belt, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
White and Black Silk and Cotton Hose,
Brocade Colored Silk,
Black Gros De Rhine Silk.

Daily expected, a general assortment of Staple 'Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries and Crockery. Bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for cash, or to prompt customers on time.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, September 16th, 1851. 91—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BROCADE, Chamelion, and Satin De Chine Silks;
Plain and Black Silks;
Brocade spun Silks;
French DeLaines and Cashmeres;
" and English Merinoes;
A large lot of DeLaines and Chamelions;
Alpaccas from 17½ cents per yard up;

ALSO,

Emb'd L. C. Hdkfs.; French worked Collars and Cuffs; Ribbons, Silk and Kid Gloves, Black Silk Lace, Velvet Scarfs, Trimmings for Ladies' Dresses, Gents. Sup. Cravats, black and colored.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,
(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of Lnglish Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

READY MADE CLOTHING, At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Motlier-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Haswell's Engineers' and Mechanics' Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING United States and Foreign Weights and Measures; Tables of Areas and Circumferences of Circles, Circular Segments, and Zones of a Circle; Squares and Cubes, Square and Cube Roots; Lengths of Circular and Semi-elliptic Arcs; and Rules of Arithmetic. Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids; the Mechanical Powers; Geometry, Trigonometry, Gravity, Strength of Materials, Water Wheels, Hydraulics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Statics, Dynamics, Gunnery, Heat, Winding Engines, Tonnage, Shot, Shells, &c. Steam and the Steam-engine; Combustion, Water, Cables and Anchors, Fuel, Air Guns, &c. Tables of the Weights of Metals, Pipes, &c. Miscellaneous Notes, and Exercises, &c. New Edition. 12mo.

Indispensable to every mechanic; it is, in fact, a condensed Encyclopedia of scientific and practical mechanical information; a fund of knowledge more valuable than gold. *Farmer and Mechanic.*

For Sale at TURNER'S N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

PAINTING, GLAZING, &C.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to remind the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he is still engaged in

PAINTING

in all its various branches; and he only asks a trial to be approved, and to give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

The Subscriber is now using the oxide of zinc, in inside Painting, which leaves a beautiful gloss. Specimens can be seen at Mr. Lougee's Tin Shop.

Thankful for past encouragement the Subscriber respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that no pains or labor will be spared to give satisfaction. WILLIAM E. OVERBY.

N. B. My shop is on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's building. Orders may be left there, or at Wil liams, Haywood & Co. W. E. O.

Raleigh, August 4, 1851. 78—3mi.

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Illustrated with cuts of Machinery, &c.—in 1 vol. 12mo. $1. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1851. 66—

SHOES.

LADIES Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipulaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 25, 1851. 50—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate rtems.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

ROBINSON'S SHOES.

LADIES' Kid and Goat Buskins;
" Goat welt Boots;
Misses' and Children's Goat welt Boots.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE

August 27, 1851. 86—

Just Received.

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar. J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

J. MILES & SON'S Imitation Stitched Calf Boots. Just received at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 30, 1851. 86—

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

Nos. 6 & 8 Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats;

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 *Doors below the Post Office.*

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collenctio of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Jotrnals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind
that may be wanted manufactured
to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 60 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at

EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

ROBERT HOE: A REMINISCENCE.

BY LAURIE TODD.

In September, 1805, the yellow fever prevailed to a fearful extent in this city. As I never left town while it was raging, I was sitting in my tent door in the cool of the day, and lifting up my eyes, I beheld a stranger, a rare sight in fever times. He was moving from Cedar street along Nassua, having his face set towards Maiden Lane. He walked in the middle of the street, and was reading the sign-boards on the right and left. He paused in front of my open door, and mine was the only store open in the block. As he stepped in, he said, "Mr. Thorburn."

"Where did you learn my name?" I inquired.

"I saw it over the door," said he. "I have just come on shore from the ship Draper, from Liverpool. I am a carpenter by trade; my name is Robert Hoe; I am now in my eighteenth year."

"Says I, "Robert, was your indenture fulfilled before you left England?"

Says he, "I never was bound, I learned my trade with my father; I can't find work, I have no money; can you recommend to me a house in a healthy part of the city, where I may board till I get employment, when I will pay them honestly?"

I knew the heart of a stranger, having been a stranger myself, and there was so much honest simplicity in his speech and deportment, my heart warmed toward him; I gave him a chair, and ran up stairs; says I, "Gude wife, a stranger standeth at our door; shall we take him in?" "If thee pleases," she replied. "If he takes the fever, will thee help me to nurse him?" "I will," she answered. 'Thank you, dear, for this; God will bless you. Now, says I, come and look on his honest English face." The impression was favorable. Says I, "Robert, this neighborhood is accounted the most healthful in the city; you will lodge here; if you take the fever, my wife and I will nurse you, you shan't go to the stranger's hospital." His eyes spoke thanks more eloquent than words. As he had no business abroad, I advised him to stay at home.

The fever seized him, however, in less than a week. I procured an eminent physician; my wife and I nursed him. In seventeen summers that I've nursed among the sick, I do not think that I ever saw a case so violent but it terminated in death, his only excepted. On the fourth day, generally the crisis, the burning fever was coursing through his veins, and drinking up his English blood. His skin burning, dry, and yellow, heart-sick, home-sick, all bound-sick; and his spirits sunk down to his heels. I sat by his bed-side; he fastened his restless eyes on mine; "O Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Thorburn, I shall die, I shall die—I never can stand this;" and he threw his brawny arms across the bed as if going to grapple with death. "Die," says I, "Robert! to be sure, we must all die, but you are not going to die this week." In this I spoke unadvisedly with my lips, but I thought of Pope Pius and his Bull, to wit, that the end would sanctify the means. He was under the influence of powerful medicine at this moment; I knew there would be a lull, as the sailors say, soon; and I meant to take advantage of the circumstances, to persuade him to live if possible. *Fancy kills and fancy cures.* I left him for fifteen minutes. On my return I felt his pulse; said I, "Robert you are fifty per cent. better already; I hope to see you walk from the bed and sit by the window to-morrow." I sat by his bed conversing to cheer his spirits. I continued, "Death is nigh at hand at all times and in all places; but my impression is that you will not die with this attack. I hope to see you a thriving master builder, married to one of the bonny Yankee lassies, *and to hold your grand-child in my arms.*

From this hour the fever left him. Shortly after this the fever disappeared from the city. He became a master builder, and died in 1843, aged 56. But his name will never die while types are set and printers breathe. *Hoe's Printing Press* is probably the most useful discovery that has blessed the world, since the first sheet was struck from the press. Formerly we paid one hundred and fifty cents for a Bible; now we buy one as good for twenty-five cents. It may be said of his sons, (a rare occurrence in this country,) that they are better men than their father, inasmuch as they have added many improvements to their father's plans. Mr. Hoe dwelt in New York thirty-eight years. After his recovery from the fever in 1805, we met times without number; his never-failing salutation was, "Grant, as the instrument under God, I have to thank you for my recovery from that fever." I have received many tokens of kindness from his worthy family of sons and daughters. And nothing in my past life affords such pleasing reflections as this act of duty and humanity to a stranger. When his aching head lay on my breast, as I held the cooling draught to his parched lips, I little thought that in this head lay the germ of a machine destined to revolutionize the world of literature, and shed light on the dark places of the earth, whose habitations are lull or horrid cruelty.

About seven years ago I stept from the cars in a country town. Among them who were looking on, stood a man of gentle appearance; said I, "Sir, I wish to stop here for a week; I don't like to put up in a hotel; can you direct me where I may lodge in a private family?" He said he could. We entered the next street; stopped in front of a respectable two-story brick tenement; on the front stoop sat a comely matron. She might have seen twenty-eight summers; on her lap sat a babe. Said my friend to the matron, "Gude wife, this is Mr. Thorbourn, from New York; he wishes private board for a week; can you accommodate him?" "Yes," says she, "for a year or for a lifetime, if it is his wish. Oft has my father told me, when he was sick and a stranger, that Mr. Thorburn took him in, and ministered to his wants." "What was your father's name?" I inquired. "ROBERT HOE," she replied. "And is this your child?" "It is." I held the babe in my arms; it smiled on my face. "Now," says I, "madam, this day my prophecy is fulfilled in your eyes; it's just forty years, at a critical moment in your father's life."

ANOTHER CASE IN POINT.

I sailed from Leith, in Scotland, 13th of April, 1794, in the good ship Providence, a name propitious, bound for New York. Among the passengers was a lady, having with her in charge four or five young children. The father had gone before, to prepare for them a habitation, no small undertaking, when three months was a tolerable passage. Among the children was a boy, seemingly of four years' growth. He was lively and playful, always on deck. His mother was in continual fear on his account. I told her, as I had nothing to do, I would take care of the boy. This to her was a great relief; so, comparatively speaking, I carried the boy in my arms over the waves of the Atlantic.

Now, this boy is Collector of the Port of New York. In the arrangements of Providence he is the man and I am the child; he in turn carries me in his arms. Or in plain Scotch, he gives me an office in the department, whereby I earn enough to keep soul and body together. The sovereign people need not infer from this, that I spend Uncle Sam's money for naught. The office must be filled by some one, and though seventy-nine, I can perform the duties of my department as well as when in my twenty-ninth year. I never ate the bread of idleness, nor will I, while I can grasp a hammer, or blow the bellows.

I have made these remarks without the knowledge of any of the parties referred to. It is to cancel a debt of gratitude due the Giver of all good, and to men, his instruments; and to remind my neighbors, that a deed done with a good intent seldom goes unrewarded, even in this life. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, thou shalt find it after many days." In my case, the promise is fulfilled to the letter. In 1794, I cast my bread on the waters of the Atlantic Ocean; in 1851, I found it floating on the shores of the Hudson River.

New York Observer.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

EDUCATION—No. 2.

Mr. EDITOR: In my last I remarked that the guardianship of our education commences with our first breath and ends with our last sigh. It is the theory of Locke, the ablest and truest of metaphysicians, that the infant mind is like a white or blank sheet of paper, and is entirely dependent upon education or surrounding circumstances for all impressions or coloring thereupon made. In fact, his whole teachings upon that subject are in opposition to that most popular dogma, that there is such thing as genius or native superiority of minds, or that nature endows one mind with more talents than another. Every mind, therefore, possesses equal susceptibilities of improvement, and is equally capable of the highest cultivation, if the training hand is applied to direct alike its every thought.

It is also remarked by Lord Brougham, whose authority is of the highest importance in all matters pertaining to the operations of the human mind, that we all learn more in the first five years of our existence than we ever learn after. Imagine the extent and magnitude of learning acquired by every child in this short period of time. We see the infant exhibiting, through its actions and countenance, various emotions of anger, pain, affection, and joy. There never has been a line of separation drawn where *instinct* ceases and *reason* commences. The mind of the child soon possesses itself of a consciousness of its own relative superiority to other inferior animals—is soon able to appreciate the relations which exist between itself and parents, and is highly imbued with a sense of the importance of growth and manhood.

Within this period the child also feels his bosom swelling with different emotions, affections, and thoughts;—that it is his right to communicate these to his associates by means of the voice;—that this voice is regulated by certain intonations, inflections, and emphasis, graduated by these emotions, &c. How vastly important then is it, that in the acquisition of this vast amount of knowledge, and the use and facility of its communication, our education should be under the most rigid instructors? Who then, imparts the earliest and most effective instruction to the child? The mother. It was remarked by the celebrated Whitfield, whose towering eloquence could sport and play with the feelings and passions of his audience as the rushing torrent tosses to and fro the unmanned skiff it bears along its current, that if he was indebted to one circumstance more than another for the superiority of his powers, it was to the simple fact that when he was learning to talk, his mother learned him to pronounce correctly and enunciate distinctly every syllable, word, or sentence he attempted to utter. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," is a wise maxim, and as true and valuable to our mental development as moral cultivation. What an argument then in favor of more extensive facilities for female education. Possessing all the advantages of a first occupancy, upon the mother is imposed the task of making such impressions and inculcating such lessons upon the plastic mind of youth—to write upon this unstained and unlettered *sheet* such principles as will make the future citizen; give him such habits of industry and self-control as will develope his intellectual faculties, shape his moral character, correct the evil propensities of his nature, refine and elevate his taste, and make him respected, whatever may be his walk in life. From the mother the boy must learn the first lessons of life—the incipient principles of morality and ethics—and from her imbibe too the elements of his future character and career. And, says a writer, "it is the mystery of the young memory that, easy to take impressions, it is tenacious in holding them." For know most assuredly that the most you can do is to write afterwards *over* what was first written—to cross in the length what was traced in the breadth. Confuse you may, but you cannot obliterate.

It is a peculiar feature in the progress of the present age, and one, too, which should gladden the heart of every patriot and philanthropist, that public opinion is waking up to the importance of educated mothers; that more extensive means are being embraced to raise woman up from that degraded vassalage to man where heathenism placed her, and make her *what* Providence designed, a spiritual being, ministering to the wants, comforts, and joys of life, and adorning its pathway with all that is attracting in beauty or inviting to approach. But it is not my purpose to elaborate on female influence and education. Enlightened public opinion is already at work in her behalf. I have been compelled to say thus much to pave the way for what I shall say upon the qualification of our Common School Teachers. In closing this article, I beg leave to address, in addition to what I have written, a few suggestions to mothers, upon the *physical* training of children. And, though I am no Doctor, yet I am a father, and as all fathers of right and duty ought to do, have paid some attention to the *physical education* of my children. I have said that the first five years is the most important, so far as the first impressions and mental training are concerned. It is not less so in a physical sense. The application of correct physiological principles is not more called for in training the mind that in properly rearing the body. The best modern education regards proper physical development as one of the most indispensable features of the best system of intellctual training.

A sound mind cannot long exist in an unsound body. Our first years are the most critical periods of life. Vital statistics show that mortality is greatest in infancy, and that this period is full of peril to these interesting and innocent beings. It is within the first two or three years that the first deciduous teething is performed. And what parent does not know the danger attending this natural process, always bringing such deep anxiety to a fond and doting mother? It is now that the stomach and bowels are so liable to derangement, implicating through sympathy, the brain and nervous system, and bringing about the high degree of tension and excitability which results in disease, and, too often, in death. During this period, every mother should be more than ordinarily careful of the diet and regimen of her offspring, and be watchful to ward off all disturbing influences. To allow a child in such times to indulge the appetite, always morbid in dentition, to the extent of its craving, or to allow children at this age and older to eat, and stuff, and gormandize, as they are disposed to do, until their little tender stomachs are distended and swelled to an unnatural extent, is as much opposed to the teachings of nature as to the dictates of reason and medical philosophy. Indulge children in this course—let them eat as much as they want, and of any kind of food—let them be dragged off asleep from the supper table, and you are adopting a course not more to fasten disease upon their bodies than to dwarf their intellectual parts. You are pursuing a course in opposition to wisdom, humanity, and the best interests of your child, merely to gratify a misplaced feeling—to indulge the infantile whims and unnatural appetites of those you love so well. Equally injurious and reprehensible is the practice of allowing children to indulge in unripe fruits, &c. Another popular evil is the great quantity of tea and coffee allowed by mothers to their children. The less of these slops the child drinks, the better off, both mentally and bodily. The voice of experience, and the lessons of human philosophy, condemn the practice. It deranges the brain and nerves, creates a temporary artificial excitement instead of that slower and more substantial and enduring vigor of nature. It was the highest ambition of the Grecian mother to confer upon her offspring strength, symmetry and beauty of form, courage, intrepidity, and determination of will. Let the *American* mother emulate her heathen sister, by adding to these endowments the qualities of a cultivated mind, a good heart, and a clear head.

LONG CREEK.

THE WHIG PARTY ABOLITIONIZED AT THE NORTH, AND DYING OUT AT THE SOUTH. The following complete and forcible statement on this subject is made by the Chambers Tribune, a whig journal of Alabama. It shows not only that this southern whig print has the sagacity to discern the truth, but the manliness to make a frank confession of it. Its statements of facts and its predictions are alike worthy of notice. We commend them to our readers:

"The whig party at the South, as a party, is as dead as a mackerel. By the presidental election, it will be difficult to find individual specimens of that species of the great family of politicians.

The reason of this extinction is obvious. The general rule of whig affinity North is abolitionward; the exceptions are barely suffieient to establish the rule. We do not know why this is so, but the fact is as apparent as the face of the heavens. Southern men, therefore, cannot longer act with the national whig party. We in the South never had any immediate interest in the establishment of the protective system; but, acting in good faith to our northern allies, the southern whig party tied itself to an unpopular issue, and fell with it. The return which we have received for this is a general alliance of northern whiggery with abolitionism, or, much the same thing, free-soilism.

The northern democracy, as a general rule, are sound on the slavery question. It must be confessed that the democratic rule of constitutional construction favors the South; and although this is a bitter concession to our whig pride, truth, candor, and manliness, all compel its utterance.

The result of this condition of public sentiment, North and South, will be apparent before the next presidential election. The Union whigs of several of the southern States are making ready to enlist for the support of the national democratic nomination next year; for it is a general sentiment among Union men of all affinities, that the disunionists can only be effectually routed by the old democracy. The old Jackson guard are the men to be relied on mainly to accomplish the work."

It is hardly necessary to state how completely this view of the state of things at the North is confirmed by the whole sequence of recent political events. The general repudiation of President Fillmore by the northern whigs, because of his adherence to the Compromise—the presentment of Gen. Scott as the whig candidate by successive whig conventions, under the lead of the most active and eminent whig free-soilers of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan—the express condition under which he is nominated, that the South is to take him without pledges—the repudiation of the Compromise as a final Adjustment by every northern whig State convention which assembled since that measure was passed—all plainly show that "the general rule of northern whig party affinity is abolitionward." How, indeed, can southern whigs anticipate anything else when they remember the indisputable fact that during the years 1846 and 1847 the northern whig party, in its entirety, and in every northern State, was, in literal strictness, a Wilmot-proviso-free-soil organization—that every whig in office at that time north of Mason and Dixon's line, whether under the federal government or under the State governments, was leagued with that organization, and that the proviso doctrines all through the northern States was proclaimed to be a cardinal and unchangeable doctrine of the whig party? We challenge the production of a single instance in refutation of what we have stated as to the unanimous provisioism of the official men of the whig party—affirming that, at the time referred to, both President Fillmore and Mr. Webster, together with all the northern members of Genr Taylor's cabinet, and all the northern members of the present cabinet, were conspicuous among the proofs of our assertion. Of course, then the irresistible tendency of the northern whig party is towards free-soilism. With this the southern wing of the whig party must affiliate, or it must die out.

Look now at the South. How completely are the conclusions of the southern whig journal we have quoted confirmed! In Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, the whig party, as a party, is not in the field. In those States the entire population—democrats and whigs together—are rushing up to the polls, in every instance under democratic lead and organization, to throw the vote which, under the circumstances, they deem best fitted to defend their section from that further anti-slavery aggression to which the whig party of the North, both heretofore and now, has shown itself so prone. This is the history of the canvass for Governor Collier in Alabama, and up to this time for Messrs. Foote and Quitman in Mississippi, and Messrs. Cobb and McDonald in Georgia. In Kentucky and Tennessee the same general fact appears in another form. In Tennessee the whigs declined all party issues but the Compromise, and, losing the congressional delegation, almost two to one, by the election of seven democratic congressmen fully in favor of the maintenance of the Compromise as a final Adjustment, elected Gen. Campbell on the assumption—false, we think—that he was really more resolved than Gov. Trousdale to abide by the Compromise. In Kentucky, too, the whigs have been defeated in the gubernatorial canvass in no small measure by the tendencies of the whigs there towards emancipation, as shown by the whig vote for Cassius M. Clay.

The inference from these facts at the North and the South is irresistible. To maintain the Compromise as a final Adjustment of the sectional controversy is the prevalent sentiment and fixed purpose of the South. So to regard and maintain it is the settled policy of the northern democracy. Thus once more, as in Jefferson's day, is the mass of the northern democracy the "natural ally" of the South. The movements of parties there show a deep instinctive conviction of this fact. And under a democratic administration, pledged to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and pledged also to uphold the Compromise as a final adjustment, the South will recognise the palladium of its peace and liberty.

Washington Union.

ASKING TOO MUCH. A young couple were sitting together, undoubtedly in some romantic spot with birds and flowers around them, at least the reader is left to infer that they had all these appliances and means to boot, when the following conversation ensued:—

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it down at thy feet.'

"Oh, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you would gratify me by discontining the use of tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am wedded."

"Very well, sir; since this is the way in which you sacrifice your life for me, as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take care you are never wedded to me also."

An ancient writer says: "Necessity knows no law." Well Necessity is like a great many lawyers.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

Glorious News from Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania voted on Tuesday last for Governor and other State officers; and though but few returns have come to hand, enough is known to authorize the statement that a glorious victory has been achieved for the Constitution and the Union, under the lead of the gallant Bigler. We copy the following returns from the last Baltimore Sun:

"PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 2 A. M. From the returns as far as received, we make the following tabular recapitulation, showing the losses and gains in the several counties:

	1851. Johnston. (W.)	1851. Bigler. (D.)	1848. Johnston. (W.)	1848. Longtreth. (D.)
Philad. City,	500	——	3991	——
Lehigh,	——	370	——	446
Northampton,	——	1200	——	925
N'thumberla'd,	——	700	——	578
Schuylkill	——	830	726	——
Lancaster,	4950	——	4213	——
Berks,	——	5500	——	4204
Montgomery,	——	700	——	573
Dauphin,	1200	——	930	——
Carbon,	——	400	——	223
Clinton,	——	250	——	196
York,	——	1000	——	183
Cambria,	——	700	——	270
Franklin,	45	——	770	——
Crawford,	——	500	——	——
Beaver, Lucerne, Mercer,	975	——	919	——
Fayette,	——	500	——	514
Northampton,	——	1200	——	925
Warren,	——	150	——	198
Allegany,	1476	——	2092	——
Erie,	1000	——	1413	——
Luzerne,	——	1100	——	818
Lycoming,	——	400	——	418
Phila. Co.,	——	2500	970	——
	10146	17500	16624	10506
		10146	10506	
		7354	6118	

It will be seen, by this recapitulation, that the gain for Bigler thus far, is 13,472! Johnston's majority in the whole State, in 1848, was only 297. It is said to be conceded in Philadelphia that Col. Bigler's majority will range from 12,000 to 20,000.

The character of this contest is well known to our readers. Johnston, the Whig candidate, took ground against the fugitive-slave law, and ridiculed the idea that the Union was in danger on account of the action of the free States; and on the other hand Col. Bigler, the Democratic candidate, staked himself in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and took the ground boldly and uniformly, that the only way to perpetuate the Union was to do justice to the Southern States, as the equals of the Northern States in the Confederacy. The issue thus joined, has been determined; and most nobly has old Pennsylvania responded to the hopes and expectations of the friends of the Union and Constitutional freedom. She comes forward, by thousands, to vindicate the Constitution and to rebuke her unworthy Governor, Johnston, who has so long trifled with the dearest interests of her sister States and brought discredit on her name. Her voice will be heard and felt, now and hereafter; and her example, thus lifted up before all the States, in this their hour of gloom and apprehension, will be a "light and land-mark" in the annals of the country. Whatever other free States may do, Pennsylvania has given proof that she is still true to the faith and principles of our fathers; and that she is still determined to stand by the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. The Democracy of Pennsylvania have been mainly instrumental in achieving this brilliant and important victory; and their noble conduct, from first to last, in the late exciting contest, will be long remembered by their brethren of the other States.

P. S.—A telegraphic despatch from a friend in Philadelphia, dated October 16th, says that Bigler's majority will be about 15,000.

THE "GALLANT" JOHNSTON.

Was Mr. Fillmore for or against the re-election of Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania? One of the best evidences as to his sympathies and position in this matter, may be drawn from his personal and political organ, the "Republic"; and that paper, we have observed, has been scrupulously silent in relation to Johnston and the late contest in Pennsylvania. The last "Republic" gives telegraphic reports of the elections in Pennsylvania, but says nothing editorially about the result; but a Baltimore correspondent of that paper is allowed to write as follows:

"The telegraph announces the election in Philadelphia, for Governor, Judges, &c., to be progressing quietly, considering that there are five tickets in the field for every post except the leading one. The Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Bigler, addressed a public meeting last night, and his friends are working hard to-day for his success. The *gallant* Johnston, however, it is thought, will do well in the city and county; but as you will be furnished with returns to-night before you go to press, sufficient to afford guessing-room as to the final result, mid-day speculations are now valueless."

The "*gallant* Johnston will *do well* in the city and county" of Philadelphia! This shows clearly on which side the sympathies and wishes of the President's organ are running. The "*gallant* Johnston"!

A writer in the Albany Evening Journal says that the number of boxes of chewing tobacco manufactured in Louisville this year, will be twenty-five thousand, the boxes averaging 150 lbs. net each, all the manufacturers having more orders, both at home and from abroad, than they can execute. The quantity manufactured in the State and sent to Louisville for embarkation is about the same. The principal portion of this is purchased in the Eastern States.

A London correspondent of the New York Commercial says: "The Spanish papers are trying to foment an impression that the Madrid Government are likely to induce France and England to join them in an alliance offensive and defensive with regard to Cuba, As far as England is concerned the statement, is of course, a pure fiction."

THE MILITARY ASYLUM. We learn from the Alexandria Gazette that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, have selected a site for the Military Asylum, which has been confirmed by the President. The place purchased is north of Washington, in the District of Columbia, lately owned by John A. Smith, Esq. and containing about 150 acres. The price paid for it is $43,000.

Mr. Henderson C. Lucas, formerly of this City, has been appointed Cashier of the Branch of the State Bank at Fayetteville, in place of Ichabod Wetmore, deceased; and Mr. John H. Bryan, Jr., of this place, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lucas, as Teller of the Branch Bank of the State at Newbern.

The New York Daily Times states that a Mr. Goodwin, of North Carolina, died suddenly at the Astor House, in that City, on Saturday last.

VERMONT.

We find, in our Northern exchanges, the following telegraphic synopsis of the Message of Gov. Williams, of Vermont:

"MONTPELIER, Vt, Oct. 12. Gov. Williams transmitted his annual message to the legislature yesterday. He makes appropriate allusions to the various matters of local interest, and trusts the legislature will bear in mind that they are responsible to a higher law and higher power than the people, else the oath of office they have taken is a mockery. He regrets that conscience is scouted in these latter days, but does not believe that the people of Vermont entertain a notion that they are absolved from obedience to a law which does not happen to suit their views. The law must be enforced—it should be remembered that laws themselves are subject to public opinion and the provisions of the constitution, and therefore may be changed or annulled. It is the province of the judiciary to determine all constitutional questions.

The Governor thinks it not best to boast too much of our attachment to the Union, lest overmuch zeal might give ground for suspicion. He states that Vermont solicited admission into the Union, and fully adopted the constitution. She has never asked important amendments, and never been found with others in acts tending to the violation of the same. He hopes that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the church in England, is not to be made a pretext for arbitrary measures or degrading submission.

The governor declares in favor of a protective tariff; but that, if disappointed, Vermont will undoubtedly seek redress in the Union and not out. He rebukes other States for meddling with the legislation of Vermont, and reminds them that the time to complain is when their rights are violated.

The Governor discusses the fugitive-slave act of Congress and the *habeas corpus* act of Vermont at considerable length. He doubts the constitutionality of the former, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of the latter, but is content to leave both to the appropriate judicial tribunals established by the constitution.

The Governor, in conclusion, commends the President for executing the laws, and thinks the differences of opinion upon delicate constitutional questions no ground for withdrawal of confidence from public men. He says emphatically the laws of the land must be enforced."

Gov. Williams was elected by the Whig party of Vermont, and during his first term the Assembly of that State passed the "*habeas corpus* act" above referred to, *nullifying the fugitive-slave law*, and he approved the law. He was nominated for re-election by his party, and was re-elected last month, by an increased majority. There were three candidates in the field, to wit: Gov. Williams, as the candidate of the Whig party proper—a Democrat of the old line, in favor of the fugitive-slave law, and also in favor of non-interference by Congress in the slavery question—and an Abolition candidate. Gov. Williams received some 23,000 votes, the Abolition candidate some 14,000, and the old line Democrat some 8,000! Vermont is a Whig State by about three to one; and the nullifying law, above alluded to, was passed mainly by the Whig party and approved by a Whig Governor. These are *facts*; and we have spoken particularly of Whigism as connected with this business, because Whig papers in this State rejoiced over the re-election of Williams, and pointed with notes of triumph, as of old, to Vermont as the "Whig star that never sets." If any Whig paper in this State has condemned and denounced this man Williams, we do not know it; and we are certain that the Hillsborough Recorder and Goldsborough Telegraph, at least, announced his election in such a manner as to show their gratification at the result.

Gov. Williams takes ground for the "higher law"—regrets that "conscience" is not nursed in these latter days as it ought to be—doubts the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave act, but has no doubts about the law of Vermont nullifying that act—and states, generally, that Vermont, if disappointed or aggrieved, will seek redress in the Union and not out of it. Here is a Union man for you, with a vengeance! He also "rebukes other States for meddling with the legislation of Vermont, and reminds them that the time to complain is when their rights are violated"! This is the coolest piece of impudence on record. Why, what has *Vermont* done? Has she not nullified a law of Congress, trampled on the Federal Constitution, and denied expressly, by law, the "rights" of the slaveholding States?

Gov. Williams also says that the laws must be enforced; but he had just pronounced the fugitive-slave law of doubtful constitutionality, and had reminded the Legislature of obligations to a "higher law." What base hypocrisy! Much would we give for his compliments to President Fillmore, or for his expressions in favor of the execution of the laws, when these things are coupled in the same breath with appeals to "conscience" and a "higher law," and with rank disloyalty to the Constitution and Union of the States! It is impossible that any right-minded man should respect such a Governor as this, who disgraces the seat he fills, and pollutes, by his presence, the atmosphere of the United States. If he were the Governor of a foreign State, the matter would assume a different aspect; but not so—he is the first officer of a *sister* State, entitled to an equal voice in the Senate of the Union with States whose rights she has denied, whose institutions she has reviled and slandered, and whose common Constitution she has trampled in the dust. We did indulge the hope, until the promulgation of this Message, that Vermont would repeal her obnoxious law in relation to the fugitive-slave act, and would return, under better influences, to her duty to her co-States and to the common Congress; but we feel bound to confess that we can perceive at present no prospect of such return to duty.

Vermont, it is true, is a small State; but she is the equal in sovereignty of the other States, and the *principle* involved is as important in her case as it would be with New York or Pennsylvania. If she can set at naught the laws of Congress passed in pursuance of the Constitution, and remain in the Union, enjoying its advantages and benefits, other States may do the same; in other words, if her example is to stand and be imitated, there is an end of all law, and government, and order.

Vermont nullifies the law, remains in the Union, and reaps some twenty or thirty per cent. through a Tariff enacted and sustained by her sister States. Under such circumstances, she will of course remain just where she is—it is to her interest to do so—indeed, she is one of the very strongest Union States in the whole Confederacy. She has no idea of parting company with a government which gives her a bounty on her wool, provides for her capital by opening the way for profitable investments for it, and which, in fine, keeps her in constant prosperity and protects her against all danger and injury.

We have alluded to these things with regret. We dislike to look on the dark side of the picture, or to be compelled to speak in harsh terms of the people of any State. But the truth must be told, and as long as we are permitted to stand here as the people's sentinel, the *whole* truth shall be uttered. We cannot save the Union by covering up the action of the free States, or by shrinking from a bold and decided expression of opinion. We must look the danger right in the face, and meet it like men. Such Freesoilers—such Abolitionists—such "higher law" men and Constitution-breakers as Gov. Williams must be given to understand, in the clearest and most emphatic terms, that "a bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides"; and that, if *his* construction of the Constitution and *his* views of duty are to prevail, there is an end at once of the present order of things. The issue now is with the people of the free States. It is for *them* to declare, by *their acts*, whether the Union shall continue or be dissolved.

SYRACUSE.

Mr. Webster made the following prediction in relation to the fugitive-slave law, in a Speech delivered by him a few months ago in Syracuse, New York:

"Depend upon it, the law will be executed in its spirit and to its letter. It will be executed in all the great cities—here in Syracuse, in the midst of the next anti-slavery Convention, if the occasion shall arise."

Well the occasion arose—the Anti-Slavery Convention was in session—the people rose with the occasion, and the law was *not* executed! The fugitive was taken by violence from the hands of the United States officers, and was put on his way to Canada. The officers were badly beaten, and one of them had his arm broken in two places.

Syracuse is famous for its salt-works; and the people of the South and of the United States, are now paying, for the benefit of this same Syracuse, a protective duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on every bushel of Salt which the capitalists there make!

Who believes that those, or *any* of those who participated in the Syracuse outrage, will be executed for treason? We all know how difficult a matter it is to have a person condemned for the crime of murder, especially when the prisoner happens to have gold and friends; but in this case the offenders are among the first people in the community, and the sympathies of the community are all with them. Why does not the President march troops to these disaffected towns, with instructions to enforce the law at all hazards?

Is this "treason"? If so, we humbly beg pardon of the Raleigh Register. We know that an honest advocacy of Southern Rights and of a Constitutional Union, is considered "Disunionism" and "treason" in certain quarters; but then we have endeavored to be as mild and as quiet as possible in the course we have pursued. Pardon, good Register!

President Fillmore calls upon his countrymen to rally and maintain the adjustment measures as the only way to preserve the integrity of the Union:

The Massachusetts whig convention endorse all the "just and patriotic measures" of Mr. Fillmore.

But the same con vention, also, endorses the New York platform:

Now this platform is decided in sanctioning agitation to bring about a modification or repeal of some of these measures.

Therefore the whig convention does not consider these measures just or patriotic, and refuses to rally upon and maintain what the President regards as necessary to maintain the Union!

Such is the logic of the matter. But the simple fact is, the whig convention meant to show Janus faces—to play double—to be at the north anti-slavery and at the south for the compromise. Somebody must be cheated.

Boston Post.

The Boston Post, printed in a free State, exposes the corruption and bad conduct of the New York and Massachusetts Whigs, and shows that they are still leagued against the fugitive-slave law and the rights of the South; the Raleigh Register, printed in a slaveholding State, covers up this bad conduct and these corruptions, and endeavors to show that these same Whigs are good "compromise" men and friends of the Union. The Boston Post is sounder this day on the Slavery question than the Raleigh Register is.

The Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, has recently written a letter to a gentleman in Texas, which has been published, in which he gives it as his opinion that the "compromise measures" have not tranquilized the country. He says: "It has become quite manifest that the expectation, fondly indulged, of tranquilizing the country by the legislative measures, *is delusive.*" He adds: "The act for the extradition of fugitives is the pretext for protracted and persevering war upon the guarantees of the Constitution." This is the opinion of a gentleman eminent for his attainments and his virtues, and a citizen of a free State. Mr. Dallas puts the blame where it belongs, on the people of the free States.

We sincerely trust that, in the end, the fugitive-slave law may be respected in the free States, and faithfully enforced; but the probability at present is, that more persons claiming slaves will be held to bail on a charge of kidnapping, than will be executed or even punished for resisting the law. If the law is to be enforced in such a manner as to be worth anything to the slaveholder, the Christiana and Syracuse traitors must be punished. We await the result with much anxiety.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The people of South Carolina voted on Monday and Tuesday for members of a Southern Congress, to assemble at Montgomery. We have no information as to the result. The Mercury of Tuesday states that 2,238 votes were polled on Monday. That paper says this is an "unusually heavy vote."

There were two Tickets before the people—one for secession at once, and the other against present action and in favor of waiting for the co-operation of other States.

We shall no doubt be able to announce the result in our next.

A few days since, the opening of the Hudson River Rail-road, from New York to Albany, was celebrated with great pomp. It runs nearly the whole distance along the line of the Hudson River and is 143¾ miles in length, not including double track and slidings of 45 miles. The whole time of running from Albany to New York, deducting 12¼ minutes for stops, was 3 hours, 28¾ minutes—the most rapid run ever made in America. The total cost and equipment of the road up to this time, is $6,666,181.

PRUNING. September and October are favorable times for pruning, particularly where the large limbs or branches do not heal over soon, the parts become seasoned, and remain sound a long time. But if large branches are cut off in Spring, the wounded part becomes black from the fullness of sap in the wood, and it soon decays, seriously affecting the health and life of the tree.

KOSSUTH. An effort is being made to purchase a residence near Nashville, and in the vicinity of the Hermitage, to be presented to Kossuth and his companions. The illustrious Hungarian is daily expected at New York, and the most extensive arrangements are being made to give him a magnificent reception.

Gen. Memucan Hunt and Lady, of Texas, passed through this place on Tuesday last, on their way home. The General has been travelling North for several months for the benefit of his health. He looks well. Gen. Hunt is a native of Granville County, in this State.

All was quiet at Havana at the latest dates. The American residents were daily expecting the recall of Mr. Owen, the American Consul. His letter of defence is altogether unsatisfactory, and they seemed to have confidence that it would be so regarded by the President.

[From the Raleigh Register.]

COTTON PICKING.

Beat this who can in Wake County!

Mr. Gales: I send you the result of twelve hands picking out Cotton, on the 10th inst. If you think it will interest your agricultural readers, you can give it a place in your paper. They commenced picking at 6 o'clock in the morning and quit at half past 6 in the evening. The result is as follows:

Reuben	316 p'ds.	Gilford	226 p'ds.
Atlas	289 "	Bridges	223 "
Offey	270 "	Sidney	214 "
Joseph	242 "	Charlote	212 "
Angy	251 p'ds.		
Siab	252 "		
Rody	202 "		
Ruth	210 "		

Making 2911 pounds, and averaging 212 to the hand.

Yours truly,

N. PRICE.

[From the Tarborough Press.]

Mr. Howard: I send you for publication the quantity of seed cotton picked out on Mr. Richard Hines's plantation in this county, yesterday, the 7th inst., by six hands—they commenced picking at light in the morning and continued until dusk, just time to see to weigh without a light. Sacks were used by all the hands except the two first named, who had from three o'clock in the evening until night two small boys to move their baskets—previous to that time they used the sacks. The whole of the cotton was weighed by me, and the result is as follows:

Herbert,	627 lbs.
Isaac,	598
Nicey,	475 14 years old.
Mima,	421
Little Jim,	430
Fanny,	410

Making in all 2961 lbs. and averaging 493½ lbs. to each hand,

Yours,

JESSE H. POWELL.

Oct. 8th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Press: Cotton picking's being the mania of the moment, amounting almost to hydrophobia in some cases, and your humble servant being slightly touched with the disease, proposes to give you the result of two days picking.

On Saturday last, the 4th inst., four hands (two of Mr. Baker Staton's and two of Mr. J. S. Dancy's) commenced picking at 5½ o'clock in the morning, on Mr. Staton's fine estate, Cotton Valley, and picked till 6½, taking about 30 minutes to eat during the day. The hands moved their own baskets and picked out the Cotton in fair merchantable condition. The only assistance rendered them was to have their baskets when filled carried to the place of weighing.

They were overseered by that capital manager James Hodge, and at 6½, the following was the result of their day's labor:

Staton's.		Dancy's.	
Jo,	451	Tacitus,	423
Hoyt,	429	George,	401

The same hands tried their metal again on Tuesday the 7th, at White Acre, (Mr. Dancy's estate.) They were managed by Mr. J. P. Rogers who observed the same rules that regulated their first day's picking. The Cotton was rank, tangled and grassy, which accounts for the falling off:

Dancy's.		Staton's.	
George,	377	Hoyt,	370
Tacitus,	362	Jo,	361

Respectfully yours,

PANOLA.

The following is a statement of a Cotton picking on the farm of J. L. Horn, of Town Creek, which took place during the last week:

John Mercer's Wesley picked	543 lbs.
Robt. R. Bridgers's Jerry,	528
J. L. Horn's Sam,	470
Robt. R. Bridgers' Sandy,	466
J. L. Horn's Solomon,	421
	2428

Average 485 3-5 lbs.

The hands commenced as soon after day break as they could see to do good work, and quit in time for the last weighing to take place by day light.

The hands picked in bags that held from twenty to thirty pounds, when these bags were filled, they were borne off and emptied by other hands; other than this the hands received no assistance. B.

Mr. Editor: Having recently heard of a large picking out of Cotton on Town Creek, in a section, which is considered to contain some of the best farmers in Edgecombe County, I concluded I would make a trial what could be done on old Tar River. I therefore started five of the hands under me, (on Tuesday the 7th inst.,) by the names of John, Owen, Burrel, Job, and Sandy, with premiums for the three highest—the first named got 576 lbs.

2nd	557
3rd	554
4th	535
5th	462
Total,	2684

Average, 536 lbs.

If Town Creek should beat the above, Tar River wishes to be informed of it, and she will pick her flint and try again. ELIJAH NEVILL.

Oct. 10th, 1851.

Hurrah for Edgecombe!

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road. The Directors of this Company met at Marion Court House on the 8th inst. The Directory expressed their entire satisfaction with the management of the President in the sale of the bonds of the Company. It was agreed to accept the proposition of the State of North Carolina, to subscribe 2000 shares of the stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, for stock in the Manchester Company. Contracts were made for all the Iron of the Road, payable in the Bonds of the Company; also for eight locomotives on the same terms. Five miles of the Rail Road are laid with Iron, and it is calculated that eleven miles will be laid by the 1st of November. A Locomotive, freight Car, and Passenger Car are now on the Road. The iron will be received and laid on this end of the Road, by the 1st of March next. Steam Pile Drivers have been ordered, for operations on Eagle's Island and other parts of the Road.

Wilmington Commercial.

Death of Commodore Warrington. We have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of this truly good man and veteran officer, who has occupied for many years the situation of chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydography at the seat of government.

He deceased Sunday morning about 5 o'clock, at his residence in Washington, in the seventieth year of his age, surrounded by affectionate friends, calmly and in the full possession of all his faculties.

Com. Warrington entered the Naval service in January, 1800, and in point of seniority ranked third on the list of officers. Few men have had more devoted admirers than he—none better deserved them. The virtues of his simple and modest, but heroic character, endeared him to all, and, we venture to say, that there is not one who knew him, whose heart will not throb with emotion when he learns the death of Lewis Warrington. *Norfolk Argus.*

It does not seem to be certain that in Mississippi that Col. Jefferson Davis is a candidate for Governor in opposition to Gen. Foote. It is true that on the 17th September he wrote a card accepting the nomination at the hands of the Central Committee, through its Chairman, Mr. E. C. Wilkinson and the Vicksburg Sentinel states that Col. D. has offered his resignation as U. S. Senator, having become a candidate for Governor. But the Holmesville Banner of the 25th September says that, upon reconsidering the matter, he had withdrawn his acceptance. The Vicksburg True Issue of the 26th ult. states that Colonel Davis was seriously ill at his residence in Warren county, Miss. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Iron. Mr. Bird, the Superintendent of the Raleigh and Gaston road, has just returned from New York, where he purchased a quantity of Railroad Iron of the U pattern. A large quantity had previously been ordered from Wales, and we may, therefore, look for a speedy reconstruction of the road. A large number of hands are engaged on the Road, ditching and draining it, and preparing it for the rail.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

At a concert recently, at the conclusion of the song, 'There's a good time coming,' a country farmer got up and exclaimed—

'Mister, you couldn't fix the *date*, could you?'

Advertising. It is not more our interest to receive advertisements and give them publicity in our columns, than it is to the interest of those who patronize us in this way. If parties who hold goods, wares and merchandise for sale are unknown, parties who want their goods, wares and merchandise must *seek* them out, or else the holder cannot sell, or the person wanting buy. The easier way, then, to make the holder of goods known, and the kinds of goods he holds for sale known to those who want to buy is to advertise them. None understand the benefits accruing to their business by advertising, so well as those who are venders of the patent medicines. Hundreds of those medicine merchants, who are now living in affluence, would have dragged along in poverty to this hour, had they not learnt the secret made known a few years ago by such men as Morrison of Liverpool, Day & Martin of London, Dr. Moffatt of New York, ane a few others, that to advertise, here, and there, and everywhere, was the road to fortune.

If you wish to be known, and the goods you have for sale known, keep *constantly* before the public with your advertisement. It is a laudable notoriety and will increase your gains often a thousand fold. A few years ago we had business in the establishment of one of the venders of patent medicines in New York. While conversing with the proprietor, a person came in to sell a salve he had with him, which, according to his account, had performed the most miraculous cures. After examining it, with the credentials accompanying it, the proprietor said, "I will undertake the sale of it, dividing the profits, provided you will pay for bringing it into notice by *advertising*."

The holder of the salve said he thought he would do so, if the advertising would not cost much." "Why," said the proprietor of the establishment, this little tin case of salve, which I hold in my hand, cost me in three years, to advertise it, $7,000, and he added, now it costs me but a trifle, and I reap *per annum* profit from it $10,000.' He then said, "if you," addressing himself to the other party, "will pay $4,000 for advertising your salve, and it is as good as you represent it to be, I will undertake the sale of it, and we shall make money by the operation."

Many of the proprietors of the leading patent medicines spend $50,000 per annum for advertising, and we see the result. The merchant and small dealer—the manufacturer, all who have goods, wares, and merchandise for sale, and especially those who are comparatively little known, would find their business increase rapidly, if, through the channel of the newspaper, the names, places of business, and the goods they have for sale, were kept *constantly* before the public eye. This can be done for a small sum per annum, for $20 to $100 for a moderate sized advertisement. We doubt not the Intelligencer newspaper is now read daily in the city of St. Lonis by 10.000 persons, and if your advertisements are not in this or some other paper, these ten thousand persons may not know where to find either you or your goods, wares and merchandise. Ponder on these things—advertise, and verily at the end of the year you will find your reward.

We can name a retired merchant of this city now worth at least $150,000, and we think a large portion of this wealth was the direct result of advertising. He is known far and wide; the columns of the newspapers constantly contained his name, and when in business he always had the "best stock," the "cheapest stock," and the "biggest stock in the world." He is now rich, and in token of gratitude, his coat of arms ought to be—the Press.

St. Louis Intelligencer.

A Postal Anecdote. The London Times is led, by the publication of a Parliamentary return on the reformed postal system, to the mention of a curious circumstance: "A traveller sauntering through the Lake Districts some years ago, arrived at a small public house just as the postman stopped to deliver a letter. A young girl came out to receive it. She took it in her hands and turned it over and over, and asked the charge. It was a large sum—no less than a shilling. Sighing heavily, she observed that it came from her brother, but that she was too poor to take it in, and she returned it to the postman accordingly. The traveller was a man of kindness as well as of observation; he offered to pay the postage himself, and, in spite of more reluctance on the girl's part than he could well understand, he did pay it and gave her the letter. No sooner, however, was the postman's back turned than she confessed that the proceeding had been concerted between her brother and herself, that the letter was empty, that certain signs on the direction conveyed all that she wanted to know, and that as neither of them could afford to pay postage, they had devised this method of franking the intelligence desired. The traveller pursued his journey, and, as he plodded over the Cumberland Falls, he mused over the badness of a system which drove people to such straits for means of correspondence, and defeated its own object all the time. With most men such musings would have ended before the close of the hour, but 'this man's name was Rowland Hill, and it was from this incident, and these reflections, that the whole scheme of penny postage was derived.'"

Whig Policy. The smaller our own country can be kept the better. To show how much we prize the blessings of free government, we must confine them to as narrow a space, and consequently as small a population as possible.

Having been helped by adventurers from abroad to make ourselves free and independent, we must not, except a few "red republicans" among us, help any body else to freedom or independence under any circumstances.

To sympathise with those who seek these blessings is a mortal wrong, if the sympathy results in action. The man is a pirate who ventures his life for freedom, away from his own soil. He may justly be shot without trial. The representative of his nation, even though it be free America, must show him how much his crime is abhorred—refuse to call upon him in his last moments!

This is whig policy, national and external. In this torpid lump beats the very heart of whig principles. Contracted in this narrow and frozen compass lies whatever of selfish and tremulous soul there remains to whiggery, when a direct call is made upon its sympathies with freedom—its feeble heat too slight to melt away the ice, which is to it what the hard crystal is to the insignificant mite, which it encases beyond all chance of escape. *N. H. Democrat.*

Elections in Virginia. On Thursday the 23d of October an election will be held for members of the Senate and House of Delegates and for members of Congress. This election will be held under the existing Constitution, and those persons only, qualified according to its provisions, will be entitled to vote. It will be limited to one day, unless kept open for special reasons according to law.

On the same day, the people will vote on the adoption of the amended Constitution. On this question, every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who may have been two years resident in the State, and one year in the county, city, or town, where he offers to vote, will have the right to vote. The polls will be kept open three days.

If the amended Constitution shall be adopted, an election will be held, throughout the State, on the 8th day of December next, for a Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Attorney General, and for members of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates. All persons qualified to vote on the question of the adoption of the amended Constitution, will have the right to vote, in the counties, cities, or towns in which they reside. *Richmond Enquirer.*

Salt. Since the city of Syracuse has repudiated the constitution, and cast off its allegiance to the Union, of course it can no longer claim to enjoy their benefits; and accordingly the New York Express suggests that inasmuch as that city lives on the manufacture and sale of salt under the protection of an advalorem duty of twenty per cent., imposed by Congress on Foreign salt, the duty should now be taken off. The farmers of the Northern, Southern, and Western counties, would hold up both hands for that. They have long been in favor also of a repeal of the discriminating canal tolls imposed on foreign salt.

Boston Post.

We are authorized by the Postmaster General to state that letters, or other papers, destined to or from California, or other parts of the coast of the Pacific ocean, should not be secured with sealing wax.

In passing through the tropics it *invariably* occurs that the wax becomes melted so as to destroy all semblance of a seal, and, in many cases, adheres so closely to the letter under it as to cause injury or destruction of the address in separating the two.

The attention of the public is earnestly invoked to this subject. *Wash. Rep.*

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

Washington, October 13.

The Money Pressure in New York—The Cotton Interests—Confidence Returning—The Hard Times Men—Mercantile Frugality, &c.

The pressure for money in New York is said to have become tighter. It was the common remark, a day or two ago, when I was there, that the worst was over. In truth, there was nothing in the affair but what resulted from a call of lenders upon borrowers. The companies and individuals trading on credit, and paying, sometimes, high rates for money, have gone, or will go, to the wall. Confidence will be restored, and money will be found at ordinary rates, when all doubted and indebted concerns shall have gone into liquidation.

For the cotton manufacture, in which such vast capital is invested, and in the success of which so many interests are involved, there is no prospect of immediate relief. There must be a failure of many companies; but, at the same time, the business will be prosecuted, and, with an adequate profit, by some companies that are free of debt and have just started with improved machinery. Ultimately our manufactures are to be greatly diversified, and, thereby, importations will be lessened. A view of the late Fair at Lowell, and the Fair now open at Castle Garden, will furnish the best evidence of this. Our ingenious mechanics and manufacturers, as soon as they find out what the people want, apply their wits to its production, and with never-failing success. Besides, the cotton manufacturers are turning their attention to yarns for the markets of Europe and the East Indies, and is ultimately to be an immense business, and one of great profit.

The grand smashing expected in New York and elsewhere, is slow to happen. The extravagant men and the men who, notwithstanding political warnings, "trade on borrowed capital,"—that is, upon nothing, do a business of half a million a year, and take fifty thousand a year for their personal expenses, have begun to cry out "hard times." It is much to be hoped that, for them, times will be harder.

One house went into liquidation recently, the history of whose operations is in every body's mouth. I do not wish to connect its name or fame with any of its antecedents, and therefore do not designate the house by name. Once to shake the country, on a large scale, was its fortune; and again, to lead the march of ruin, within a smaller compass, was its extraordinary fate. Upon a recent exhibit and investigation of the concerns of this house, it was found that its senior member had, during the last five years, expended a quarter of a million of dollars in his domestic and personal establishment. He was more moderate than many others in his expenditures, notwithstanding the clamor about his gold plate and utensils. In fact I have little doubt that he will be awarded a prize-medal for the economy and frugality with which he administered other people's means.

If banks and brokers and manufacturers whose credit is now doubted—I speak of the North and East—should be brought generally to liquidation, it will be for the country a fortunate event. ION.

[Correspondence of the Wilmington Journal.]

Smithville, N. C., Oct. 11, 1851.

Messrs. Editors: I see in your paper of yesterday, an article from the Wasington Telegraph, copied in the Baltimore Sun of the 8th inst., which says that the President would probably remove Mr. Owen, consul at Havana, and that the name most prominently mentioned in connexion with the appointment to the office, was that of Col. T. B. Walton, of New Orleans, and adds that the Colonel commanded a regiment of Louisiana Volunteers in Mexico, is a good linguist, high minded, honorable man, &c. Now, gentlemen, I know enough of this gentleman to enter my protest against his appointment, for the reason he is neither mentally or morally fitted for the office. Col. Walton has the good looks and intellect to make a tolerable drawing room exquisite; it is true, he commanded a regiment of volunteers, who, I think, were only three months in Mexico, without seeing service; his courage has been impeached; it is said he suffered a friend of his to be shot down in his presence by another man without interfering in his behalf! This happened in New Orleans, in the year 1847; and the name of his friend was Bird. I do not mean to say that Col. Walton is an immoral man in the ordinary sense of the word, but that he is particularly deficient in the species of morality which is a component part of true greatness of soul. For the consulate of Havana a man of first rate abilities is required. Such a person could have been found by President Fillmore in Hugh Waddell, of this State, six months ago, if he had seen proper to have made the appointment when he had the chance. The Spaniards, as a race, are amongst the most refined diplomatists of any European people; so it is to be presumed that one of the kid glove and silk stocking gentry, without brains to back his cloth, will not answer for the important consulate of Havana.

Col. Walton is a good whig and a clever fellow, and I would not object to his holding an office suitable to his abilities, but would recommend the President to consult Doct. Crane, the Phrenologist. H.

Further Particulars of the Storm and Marine Disasters on the Coast of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, Saturday Evening, Oct. 11.

The latest telegraphic despatches from Pictou, and letters from the scenes of the late fearful storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coast of Prince Edward's Island, state that the whole shore is strewed with the wrecks of vessels and the dead bodies of their crews.

At the village of Cavendish, (P. E. I.,) the bodies of twelve persons had floated ashore. The body of a man with a boy lashed to his back came ashore at Restice. There is reason to believe that over 100 bodies have already floated to the beach.

Between three and four hundred sail of American and Provincial fishing and other vessels succeeded in getting safely into harbor just before or during the gale.

The schrs. Florence of Gloucester, Oceana of Hingham, Lake of Cohasset, and Hannah Branch of Newburyport, arrived at Pictou subsequent to the storm to repair damages. One and all give the most dismal accounts of the storm.

[Here our correspondent gives the names of a large number of "vessels ashore—crews saved," which vary from previous accounts only in a slight degree; he, however, adds to the list, the following: "Golden Gate, of Kennebec; Forest, of Newburyport; Triumph, of Cape Elizabeth."

In the list of "vessels ashore, with loss of life," our correspondent says: "A vessel grounded to the westward of Cohead, and immediately after, went to pieces. All on board perished. Sixty barrels of flour, and some dry-goods, floated ashore from the wreck."

Two vessels were sunk, near Stanhope—names unknown; crews, doubtless, all perished. Five of the crew of the schooner *Harriet*, of Castine, were saved—six lost.

The schooner *Franklin Dexter*, of Dennis, lost her crew of ten men. Subsequently, five persons, perfectly naked, were picked off her sides.

New York Times.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Condition of the Markets.

New York, Oct. 14th, 6 P. M. The cotton market has been dull to-day, and a decline of a half cent per pound has taken place. Flour—sales of common western brands at 3 68¾ a $3 75; southern and canal brands 4 a $4 18¾. Sales of 46,000 bushels of prime mixed corn at 57 cents. Pork—sales of 400 bbls. prime mess pork at $15 25. Sales of 600 hhds. Kentucky tobacco at from 3 to 10¼. Wheat—The sales of wheat amounted to 3,500 bushels, at 71 a 72 cents per bushel. Freights to Liverpool—flour 7½ a 8d. Stocks—Canton has declined ½ and Reading ¼.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 6 P. M. The election excitement has put a check upon business. Stocks are generally unchanged. Penn's 5's 90¼.

Flour is dull at 4 06 a $4 12½ for State brands. Rye flour $3 25. Corn meal $3 12½. Small sales of red wheat at 76 a 80 cents, and white at 82 a 87 cents. Yellow corn 63 a 63½ cents. Rye and oats are unchanged.

Provisions are very quiet, and prices show no material alteration.

Groceries are steady. Rio coffee 8¾ a 9¼ cts.

Cotton is without movement. Whisky 21 a 22 cts.

The Origin of the Dollar Mark. Messrs. Editors: Dollars were, in former times, called Pieces of Eight. When the amount was stated in figures, the words "Pieces of Eight" were abbreviated, by using the letter P. and figure 8. After awhile the letter and figure were blended together, and form the dollar mark ($) now in use. *Bult. Sun.*

The Press. The editor of the New York Mirror says that if asked whether abolition is popular, he would answer no; but when he considers that the Tribune has made a profit of ninety thousand dollars last year; that the Evening Post is about to be enlarged, and that the new paper, The Times, already boasts a circulation of ten thousand, he is compelled to recant his opinion.

The South is engaged in a defence of her institutions against the press, the pulpit, the ballot-box, and the federal treasury.

These are formidable enemies. Against them she has to oppose the sentiment of self-preservation, her intellect, her wealth, and what remains of her spirit.

At a time like this, we regret to see that some of her presses are withdrawing for a want of support. To make the struggle which her exigencies now require, she will need all the power which her newspaper press can give; for it would be as reasonable to go into a modern battle without gunpowder, as to maintain a great moral struggle without the press. It would be as sensible to engage in modern commerce without steam.

There is nothing more profitable or economical than a newspaper. No man ever read one without realizing the amount of his investment manifold. No man can relinquish a newspaper without falling behind the age, and failing in his duties, his interests, and his pleasures.

We are not by any means the advocate of the newspaper press as an unmixed good. Far from it. The newspaper is, after all, but the medium of expression for men, for their passions as well as reason, their folly as well as wisdom. And there are many of the papers whose lessons are almost nothing but evil continually. So the five senses that are given to us are liable to abuse. But whilst many a man is ruined or depraved through the abuse of some of his senses, it is not, therefore, considered wise to dispense with any of them. So with the press. It is the sixth sense—the social sense—the sense of civilization.

We are carrying many of the arts and luxuries of civilization too far—so far as to render it, after awhile, questionable, whether evil will not predominate over good, and whether we may not expect that Providence will provide as more than once heretofore, for its overthrow. But as the press is, and will be, employed as an engine of every evil principle, so by the press the most effective resistance can be made to its own abuses. *Southern Press.*

The Irish Swan. Catherine Hayes' personal appearance is described as follows in the New York Mirror:

Whatever may be the musical talents of "La Bella Katrina," a glance at her person assures us that she is a woman of extraordinary genius. Her figure is rather above the medium, full and well "finished up," as the artists would say, to the lines of beauty. Her hair is exhuberant, curling, and of rich auburn color; in the sunlight it would be golden. She has a large, soft, cerulean eye, a good-natured mouth, and a smile as radiant as sunshine. In her conversation she betrays a pleasant wit, combined with the enthusiasm peculiar to her countrymen. She is just such a woman as must have sat to Tom Moore, when he painted the fair daughters of Erin—

"——And sung to woman's ear
His soul-felt flame."

All the portraits of "the Swan" represent her with an expression of sadness, a sort of weeping-and-willowy look, as if she was listenening to the broken wailings of the Harp of Tara; but a more lively, joyous, sunny face, we have seldom seen, while her spirits seem to flow and overflow, in an animated sympathy with every thing that is bright, and good, and beautiful around her. Take her, as Shakespeare would say, for all in all, she is a flush pattern of womanhood—body, mind and soul. Her warm manners will please the Americans; and unless the foreign press overrate her vocal powers, she will make a sensation, and meet with a success second only to Jenny Lind.

Decidedly Cool. A very cool answer from a sophomore is indelibly recorded among the memories of our college days.

Professor —— had a peculiarly red nose; so red, indeed that it was usually deemed a sign that the interior of the temple was dedicated to Bacchus. Upon this point the Professor was peculiarly sensitive.

One day a chestnut, propelled by some invisible hand, hurtled across the room, and came so violently in contact with the learned gentleman's bald pate, that, glancing off, it spun almost up to the ceiling.

'Mr. F——,' 'thundered out the Professor, 'that was you, sir; I know it, sir; don't deny it, sir, your blushes betray you, sir.'

'Do you think that I blush, sir?' modestly asked the student.

'Blush!' retorted the Professor, 'your face is as red as a beet.'

'Pardon me, sir,' replied F——, 'I think it's only the reflection of light; perhaps you looked at me over your nose.'

It appears that the U. S. steam Frigate Mississippi, with Kossuth and his 69 companions on board, will stop at Portsmouth, England, so as to allow Kossuth an opportunity to meet his friends there. From thence he is to come to New York, where he will have a brilliant reception—and soon visit Washington City, to return his thanks in person to the Government for aiding in procuring his release. He is then expected to visit the capitals and chief cities of the different States. At least a fortnight will elapse, it is thought, before Kossuth's arrival at New York.

Congress, in inviting Kossuth to this country, having only authorized the placing of a national vessel at his disposal, there is no appropriation of money by which an official national demonstration of hospitality might be evinced on his arrival, as was the case in regard to Amin Bey, the Turkish Commissiner. The President, has, however, ordered that national salutes and such courtesies and other honors as may be in the power of the United States officials to bestow, shall greet the distinguished stranger at the various stations on his landing and in his route.

Rich. Enquirer.

The Mexican Revolution—Later Intelligence.

New Orleans, Oct. 13. The steamship Yacht has just arrived from the Brazos, which she left on the 9th instant, bringing later intelligence from Northern Mexico.

The operations of the liberating army were still successful. They had taken the town of Reynoso. They captured one gun and a quantity of other arms.

General Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, at the last accounts, was approaching Matamoras, and General Avalos was going out to meet him. Whether they would meet as friends or foes was unknown, but it is supposed that Canales, will assume the command of the revolutionists. These movements have given great satisfaction to their American partizans, especially the Texan rangers. *Baltimore Sun.*

Ohio Election. *Cincinnati*, Oct. 14—12 M. The election for Governor and State officers took place in this State to-day. The returns come in very slowly, and it will be impossible to obtain the vote of this city to-night. The democratic candidate for Governor, Gen. Wood, is believed to be elected, as returns received from a number of precincts show considerable whig losses. Wood's majority in Toledo is 105. A whig Senator is elected in the district of Summit and Portage. Huron county gives a whig majority, and the whole whig ticket is elected. W's majority in Sandusky city is 24, and 125 in the third ward of Cincinnati.

Accidents. Mr. Joseph Ward, a citizen of Franklin county, was thrown from his buggy by his horse taking fright and running away, near the suburbs of this City, several days ago, by which his leg was badly fractured. His little son, who was in the buggy with him, sustained no injury.

On Monday morning last, Mr. Pickard of Greensborough, one of the workmen on the Lunatic Asylum, near this City, fell from the scaffolding around the building, breaking several of his ribs and otherwise receiving serious injury. *Spirit of the Age.*

We notice in the official statement of the prisoners at Havana, the name of Thos. L. McMill, of North Carolina. He is in the hospital Militare, is a Clerk by occupation, aged 23, son of Thos. McMill and Ann Irons.

In the list of names of the persons composing the Lopez expedition, we have discovered but two from this State, viz: the individual alluded to above, and Lt. Thos. C. James, of Crittenden's command, who was shot at Atares. *Wilmington Herald.*

"Tom, didn't you sign the pledge?' asked a gentleman of a friend who was taking a smash. 'Yes,' said Tom, 'but you know all signs fail in dry times.'

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Wilmington, October 14.

Turpentine. We notice sales of yesterday evening of 250 bls. at $2 30 for soft, and $3 35 for hard. Also 60 bbls. this morning at yesterday's prices, and 169 do. at $2 40 per bbl. of 280 lbs., being an advance on yesterday's prices of 10 cents per barrel.

Spirits Turpentine. 2 a 300 bbls. changed hands this forenoon, at 29c. per gallon—a decline of 1c. per gallon.

Rosin. 1000 bbls. common rosin sold yesterday evening at 95 cents.

Staves. A lot of 5,000 white oak bbl. on the market, was not taken this morning.

Timber. 2 a 3 rafts on market. No sales.

Salt. Sales in lots of late arrival, at 18 cents per bushel.

Shingles. Sales 12,000 common Cypress at $3 50.

Daily Journal.

MARRIED.

In Union County, on the 25th of September last, by Elder George Little, Dr. Arcibald Helms to Miss Elizabeth Little, daughter of Aaron Little, Esq.

DIED,

In Union County, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Ferebee Medlin, aged 45 years, wife of William Medlin, Esq.

Suddenly, at his residence, in Johnston County, on the 12th instant, John Dixon, Sen., aged about 65 years. The deceased had been a faithful and worthy member of the Christian Church for the last sixteen years.

$200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID. *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to me that JAMES R. LEWIS, charged with the crime of negro stealing, has broken the jail of Granvill County, and fled probably beyond the limits of this State.

Now to the end that the said James R. Lewis may be brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said James R. Lewis to the Sheriff of the said county of Granville.

DESCRIPTION.

The said James R. Lewis is described to be about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, twenty-five years old, thin visage, long sharp chin, erect in stature, fair complexion, but has some swarthy spots on his face, eyes blueish and hair black.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

Thomas Settle, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1851. 100—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of OLIVER & PROCTER was dissolved on the 6th instant by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to either of the partners for liquidation, and those indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Mr. Oliver having made arrangements to leave here by the 1st of December next, the business will in future be conducted by ISAAC PROCTER, (he having purchased out Mr. Oliver's entire interest,) at the Old Stand, sign of the R. R. R. R., Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

THOMAS M. OLIVER,
ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1851. 100—4t.

GRANT'S History of the Nestorians, or the Lost Tribes. Containing evidence of their identity, an account of their manners, customs, and ceremonies, together with sketches in ancient Assyria, &c., Map. 12mo. Muslin.

An important accession to our stores of geographical knowledge. *Church of England Review.*

Contains much curious and interesting information of which its name gives no previous warning. *Athenæum.*

For sale by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

October 16, 1851. 100—

VALUABLE BOOK.

THE American Practice Condensed, or the Family Physician. The scientific system of Medicine, on vegetable principles, and designed for all classes.

This work embraces the character, causes, symptoms, and treatment of the diseases of men, women and children of all climates. By W. Beach, M. D., complete in one vol., illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings, 4th edition.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.
N. C. Bookstore.

October 16, 1851. 100—

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$8,500 DOLLARS worth of superior Ready-made Clothing,

Just received. E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Oct. 13, 1852. 101—

Shirts! Shirts!

30 DOZ. of those Patent Yoke-seam Shirts, just received at HARDING & CO.

Oct. 13, 1851. 101—1

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by
H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 100

Monthlies.

HARPER'S Magazine. Also the International. Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

October 6, 1851. 97—

Harper's New Monthly

MAGAZINE for October, received this day, by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1851. 97—

NEW BOOKS.

THE Fate—a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James.

The Stone-Mason of Saint Point—a Village Tale, by Lamartine. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

A TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Tar River Academy wish to engage a Teacher for the next year. None need apply except a graduate of a respectable College.

For particulars address,

LEWIS F. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*
Tar River, Granville Co., N. C.

N. B. A competent Female Teacher could also get a good School in the neighborhood.

Sept. 29, 1851. 96—3tw.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99—4

Comprehensive Tables

FOR the calculations of Earth Work, as connected with Railways, Canals, Docks, Harbors, &c., giving the quantities for each Base and Slope at one view, with a Practical Treatise on Earth Work in general. By Edward G. Hughes, Civil Engineer. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

Rpleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

Hats and Caps, for Men and Boys.

SUPERIOR Black Moleskin Hats,
Broad Brim fur Hats, for old gentlemen,
Cloth Caps, for men and boys.

J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

100,000 DOLLARS

City of Petersburg Bonds at Public Sale.

WILL be offered at public auction at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of Petersburg, on Thursday, October 16th instant, at eleven o'clock, A. M., $100,000 City of Petersburg Bonds, with Coupons attached, for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on 1st February and 1st August.

The bonds are in sums of $5,000, $1,000 and $500, payable in the years 1865 and 1868, and are issued for the payment of the subscription of the City to the stock of the South Side Rail Road Company.

The interest accrued from the 1st August last will be added. Twenty-five per cent. of the amount will be required on the day of sale—the remainder in equal payments on 15th November, 15th December and 15th January, when the bonds will be delivered. Purchasers may, however, make payments at once, or at an earlier date for the instalments.

Any information desired in relation to these bonds can be obtained from either of the undersigned, who believe that no safer investment can be found.

ANDREW KEVAN,
D'ARCY PAUL,
ROBERT B. BOLLING.
Committee of Com. Council.

October 3, 1851. 97—td.

MARBLE WORK & IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,
No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,
Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,
MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,
Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURE
ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,
For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any
FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

Also,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by
J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

DRY GOODS,

At No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

100 ps. Dress and Furniture Calicoes,
100 Bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting,
¼ Shirtings, white and red Flannel, Canton Flannel, And cotton Jeans, white Welsh Flannel, sup. articles, Table, bird-eye towelling Diaper, and Irish Linen, Jaconet, Swiss and checked Muslin, English Cambric, Furniture and Cambric Dimity, and cotton Fringe, Linen Cambric and linen cambric Handfs, Powyer and cotton Handfs., spool cotton, knitting do. sewing Silk, floss cotton, linen and cotton Tape, cotton cord, and carpet binding, Silk and cotton Hose (white and black,) cotton and merino ½ hose, carpeting and hearth Rugs, white and black wadding, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans and over-coating, Kersey and stripes for servants.

With a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a retail Store. For sale by

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

IMPORTANT SALE.

I SHALL sell at public auction, without reserve, at my late residence, 9 miles East of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 22d inst., 150 Barrels of Corn, 15 or 18 Stacks of Fodder, and a quantity of Wheat, Oats, and seed Cotton.

Also, all my stock of Cattle, Hogs, Oxen, as well as my Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of, and over $5, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser executing a bond with approved security. For sums under $5, cash, on the delivery of the article,

HENRY H. HARRIS.

Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1851

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

PATENT COMPOUND

WASH MIXTURE, OR SOAP,

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE New and Elegant Double Engine side wheel Steamship

ROANOKE,

1200 tons burthen, LEWIS PARRISH, Commander,

Will leave City Point on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for New York, and will continue to leave

Every Tuesday, at the same Hour.

Returning, the Roanoke will leave New York

Every Saturday Evening at 4 o'clock,

Making the trip in about thirty hours.

☞ Passage and Fare, to or from New York, **$10.**

☞ For Freight or Passage, apply to

SAMUEL G. BAPTIST,
Petersburg, Va.

Petersburg, Sept., 1851. 887—5tw.

NEGRO RUNAWAY.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 8th ultimo, a negro man named JOSHUA, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, rather bright, and about 30 years of age. He can do tolerable work as a shoemaker, and carried off shoemaker's tools with him.

It is supposed that he will endeavor to make his way to a free State, as he has once before attempted to do. A reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the Subscriber, or $10 for his confinement in any jail within the State so that I can get him.

W. T. BROOKS.

Wake Forest College, Oct. 1. 887—3tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy three times, and forward accounts to this office.

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Evan H. Morgan, Ex'r. of Thomas Bryant, *vs.* John R. Carpenter and wife Eliza and next of kin of Thomas Bryant. Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday in November next, then and there to object to the probate of the last Will and testament of mas Bryant, if they see proper.

itness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of August, and in the ear of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

. 3, 1851. [Pr. adv. $5 62½.] 87—6w.

State of North Carolina, Martin Co.

IN EQUITY.

Timothy W. Ward and others, *vs.* John P. Turner and others.

TO Mr. Ed. G. Hammond: *Sir*—You are hereby notified that I shall attend at my Office, in Williamston, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, for the purpose of taking testimony in the above named cause, and making up your account as Executor, with the estate of William W. Ward, dec'd, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper. And you are hereby further notified, that in case you fail to attend on the 20th November as aforesaid, I shall proceed at the end of thirty days thereafter, to make up said account absolute.

Witness, C. B. Hassell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity at Office this the 1st day of September, A. D., 1851.

C. B. HASSELL, C. M. E.

September 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2] 884—6w.

State of North Carolina, Nash Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1851.

Neverson W. Cooper and wife Martha, James C. Green and wife Mary, Thomas Battle, Elizabeth B. Battle, Nannie K. Battle, Lawrence B. Battle, Tip Battle, *vs.* William Battle. Petition for Division of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Wm. Battle is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said Wm. Battle to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851

G. W. WARD, C. C. C.

Sept. 10. [Pr. adv. $5 62 1-2.] 884. 6w.

State of North Carolina, Wake Co.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1851.

IT appearing that the business on the Civil Docket, Criminal Docket, and Equity Docket has accumulated insomuch, that it cannot be dispatched in any reasonable time: it is therefore ordered that a Special Surior Court be held for the County of Wake, on the 2nd Monday of January, 1852.

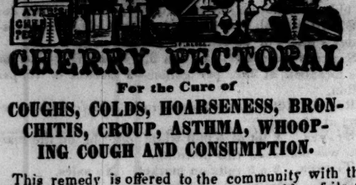
R. P. FINCH, S. C. C.

October 13th, 1851. 889—w4w.

ORVIS' Celebrated Corn Starch, for Puddings, Pies, &c.

Just received at TUCKER'S.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

HORSE DOCTORING.

THE Subscriber takes occasion to inform the public that he has been engaged for some thirty-two years in treating the diseases incident to Horses, and that, out of four hundred and twenty-two cases, he has lost but twenty-seven. The Subscriber has written out a small book upon the subject of such diseases as horses are liable to, with directions as to the best mode of treating these diseases. The price of this work is as follows:

One copy,	50
A club of seven,	$3 00
A club of ten,	4 50
A club of twenty-one,	9 00
A club of thirty,	13 00

And so on in proportion. The subscriber has consented to make this publication at the request of many friends. His remedies for diseases in that noble animal, the Horse, speak for themselves.

Those desirous to obtain a copy or copies of this work, will please address the subscriber, post-paid, at Raleigh, Wake Co., N. C. HARDY HORTON.

Sept. 10, 1851. 885—6tw.

$100 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of this County, on Friday night, the 10th inst., JAMES R. LEWIS, confined on a charge of Kidnapping. The said Lewis is about twenty-five or six years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare figure, thin visage, long sharp chin, erect in stature, fair complexion, but has some swarthy spots on his face, blue eyes, black hair, had whiskers when he left reaching from his ears nearly to the chin, had on when he left a coarse black frock cloth coat—the balance of his clothing neat. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me.

J. H. GOOCH, *Sheriff*
of Granville County, Oxford, N. C.

October 10, 1851. 99—3tw.

State of North Carolina, Nash County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, August Term, 1851.

German Eatmon and Alexander Eatmon and his wife Martha, *vs.* John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane.

Petition for Division of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for the said John R Eatmon, Charles N. Edmunds and his wife Nancy, Mr. Henry H. Eatmon and John S. Cockroof and his wife Elizabeth Jane, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of November next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the Petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2nd Monday of August, A. D., 1851.

G. W. WARD C. C. C

October 1, 1851. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 888—6w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

JACKS and JENNIES, some 16 in number, of every age, will be sold by the undersigned to the highest bidder, on a credit of 9 months, at the late residence of Samuel S. Downey, deceased, in Granville County, together with the perishable property of every kind, on Thursday, the 13th day of November next.

The sale to continue day by day, until completed. Bond with approved security required.

JOHN A. DOWNEY,
JAMES W. DOWNEY, } *Executors.*

October 6th, 1851. 98—t13No.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A PRIME lot just in Store and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, October 7th, 1851. 97—

A RARE CHANCE!

TO A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C,

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 × 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. 38—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Valuable Standard Medical Books.

DISPENSATORY of the United States. By Drs. Wood and Bache. New edition, much enlarged and carefully revised. One volume, royal octavo.

A Treatise on the Practice of Medicine. By George B. Wood, M. D., one of the authors of the Dispensatory of the U. S., &c. New edition, improved. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy, Special, Microscopic, and Physiological. By Samuel G. Morton, M. D. With 391 beautiful illustrations. 1 vol. royal 8vo.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, with ample illustrations of Practice in all the Departments of Medical Science, and copious notices of Toxicology. By T. S. D. Mitchell, A.M., M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Mracine, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The Theory and Practice of Surgery. By George McClellan, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Practice of Medicine. New edition. Improved by George McClellan, M. D. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Eberle's Therapeutics. 2 vols in 1.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children. By John Eberle, M. D., &c. Fourth edition. With Notes, and very large Additions, by Thomas D. Mitchell, A. M., M. D., &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

Eberle's Notes for Students, new edition. These works are used as Text-books in most of the Medical Schools in the United States.

A Practical Treatise on Poisons: their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Treatment. By O. H. Costill, M. D.

Identities of Light and Heat, of Caloric and Electricity. By C. Campbell Cooper.

United States' Pharmacopœia, edition of 1851. Published by authority of the National Medical Convention.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, Aug. 20, 1851. 83—

MISS ACTON'S COOKERY.

MODERN Cookery in all its branches, reduced to a system of easy practice for the use of private families, in a series of practical receipts, all of which are given with the most minute exactness, by Eliza Acton, with numerous wood-cut illustrations, to which is added a table of Weights and Measures. The whole revised for American Housekeepers, by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale. From the Second London Edition. In one large 12mo. volume.

"Miss Eliza Acton may congratulate herself on having composed a work of great utility, and one that is speedily finding its way to every 'dresser' in the kingdom. Her Cookery-book is unquestionably the most valuable compendium of the art that has yet been published. It strongly inculcates economical principles, and points out how good things may be concocted without that reckless extravagance which good cooks have been wont to imagine the best evidence they can give of skill in their profession." *London Morning Post.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Oct. 6th, 1851. 97—

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

BEECHNUT; Mallville; *May* Bell; *Mary* Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthaginian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

Job Printing

Neatly Executed at the Standard Print. Office.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG

IS now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

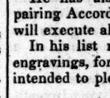
Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tIJ.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.



From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing To-
15 Cases Prunes,	bacco,
5 Casks Currents,	20 " Smoking "
2 Boxes Macaroni,	150 " Raisons.
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE,

T WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING & CO.,

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

Clatter and Youatt's Cattle Doctor

EVERY man his own cattle doctor: containing the causes, symptons and treatment of all diseases incident to oxen, sheep and swine; and a sketch of the Anatomy and Physiology of neat cattle, by Francis Clater, Edited, Revised and almost re-written, by William Youatt, author of "The Horse," with numerous additions, embracing an essay on the use of oxen and the improvement in the breed of sheep, by J. S. Skinner, with numerous cuts and illustrations, in one 12mo. volume, cloth.

"As its title would import, it is a most valuable work, and should be in the hands of every American farmer; and we feel proud in saying, that the value of the work has been greatly enhanced by the contributions of Mr. Skinner. Clater and Youatt are names treasured by the farming communities of Europe as household-gods; nor does that of Skinner deserve to be less esteemed in America.' *American Farmer.*

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, October 1851. 98—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 27, 1851. 94—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpacs, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home industry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IN NORTH CAROLINA!

The Battle is begun, and I intend to fight my way through for HOME INDUSTRY!

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,			$400
10	do	do	do 485
12	do	do	do 525
14	do	do	do 585
15	do	do	do 615
16	do	do	do 650
20	do	do	do 695
25	do	do	do 750
30	do	do	do 850
35	do	do	do 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

FALL TRADE--1851.

Southern Trade will soon Insure SOUTHERN RIGHTS.

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

To all whom it may Concern.

BALTIMORE, January 24, 1851.

I HEREBY give notice, that no person has a right to sell "Buck's Patent Cooking Stove," in the State of North Carolina, except my authorized agent, or use the same unless purchased of me or my agent, I being the sole proprietor of the Patent-right for said State, by assignment and power of Attorney from Darius Buck, patentee, as is recorded in U. S. Patent Office, in Liber VI, page 114. And further, that I will prosecute all persons infringing on said patent.

BURR PECK.

N. B. JOSEPH WOLTERING, of Raleigh, N. C., is my only authorized agent. B. P.

NOTICE.

HAVING seen the above notice published in the Raleigh Standard, under date the 8th of February, 1851, to avoid misapprehension, we hereby notify the public that we have full authority to sell "Buck's Patent *Improved* Cooking Stove" to any person whatever, any where. Our agent in Raleigh, Mr. WM. J. LOUGEE, is fully authorized to sell for us the above Stoves.

BOOTH & SOMMERS,
Petersburg, Va.

Sept. 27, 1851. 94—3t.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Register please copy.

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in Nw York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

ALARMING NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

WAR DECLARED BY SPAIN!!!

We have just received a despatch by Telegraph from Baltimore from the old-established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

In which they unreservedly express their opinion, deduced from voluminous documents just received from their Madrid Correspondent, (all of which they positively assure us have been compiled with the greatest care from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES IN MADRID,) that there will be no belligerent attitude assumed by Spain towards this Country; and consequently it has been decided that

SALTPETRE WILL NOT EXPLODE,

except in its legitimate sphere of promulgating the sale and prompt payment of

HANDSOME PRIZES.

By their truly fortunate and far-famed house.

BEAUTIFUL LUCK AGAIN.

EVERY DRAWING

PYFER & CO. SELL THE PRIZES.

BEHOLD THE BEAUTIES.

$40,000, Whole Ticket